hand loom industry can be adapted to modern business methods. Since the establishment of the factory, and mainly as a result of the training imparted in it, about 13 hand loom factories have been started in the State in addition to 59 Power Looms installed in Mysore, Bangalore and Robertsonpet. It is also estimated that 10,000 fly-shuttle looms have been established in different villages in the State.

(2) A list of industrial concerns which have been established as a result of the operations of the Government Factory is placed on the table. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

(3) The net loss of the Government Weaving Factory between June 1922 to end of December 1926 is Rs. 66,710-6-3.

(2) The main objects of starting the factory were to utilise the raw materials available in the State and to induce private enterprise to interest itself in the soap industry. The factory is worked mainly on commercial lines. There are about 15 factories in and outside the State engaged in the manufacture of soaps, essential oils and perfumes established mainly as a result of successful working of the Government Soap Factory. The total amount of net gain, after meeting all charges, earned by the factory since it was started is Rs. 67,300.

(3) The object with which the filature was started was to train labour, carry on experiments in reeling technique, test the reeling quality of cocoons and encourage the expansion of the market for Mysore silk.

About 200 people have been trained in filature work so far.

Two reeling concerns have been started by men trained in Mysore Filature, one at Bangalore and the other at Garudapalya in Kolar.

Net loss Rs. 16,882-14-11.

By Mr. Veerasanjeevagowda (Closepet Sub-Taluk).—

Q.—8. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(1) The amount of Education Cess collected in the Bangalore District during the year.

(2) Amount spent for rural primary schools of boys and of girls, and the number of boys and the number of girls in these schools.

(3) The amount spent for the construction of school buildings.

(4) The amounts contributed by the raiyats for these buildings and the amount actually spent.

(5) Whether any action is being taken to ascertain the particulars of handicrafts that have to be developed in these schools?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—8. (1) Rs. 54,028-14-8 up to the end of February 1927 as against an anticipated income of Rs. 90,000.

(2) The amount actually spent is not readily available; sanctioned charges for rural primary schools for boys are Rs. 43,504 and for girls Rs. 11,898. The information will be given in the annual departmental report in due course after the end of the year.

(3) Rs. 11,028 till the end of March 1927.

(4) Rs. 5,510; and nothing has as yet been spent out of this sum, as the buildings for which these contributions have been received are part of a comprehensive programme.

(5) Yes; a beginning has been made for the collection of necessary statistics in connection with the Educational Survey. Industries are not, however, intended to be taught in primary schools.

BY MR. H. KRISHNAMURTHYACHAR (Mulbagal Taluk).—

Q.—9. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(1) The actual amount of batta and travelling allowance paid to Police officers and officials annually for attending courts, since the date of the separation of the judicial and the executive functions.

(2) What may be the probable cost, if Stationary Magistrates are appointed for each taluk, instead of having Special Magistrates in divisions?

(3) Are Government aware of the numerous difficulties which the parties are put to, by having to attend the Special Magisterial Courts? If so, what has been done to obviate this trouble? Is it not possible to establish itinerant courts at least?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT.—

A.—9. (1) Information has been called for.

(2) It is not possible to furnish the information.